

## REVIEW CHAPTER

# 2

## ASSESSMENT

### VISUAL SUMMARY

### REVOLUTION AND THE EARLY REPUBLIC

#### COLONIAL INTERESTS

- To maintain and increase prosperity through trade with Britain and the rest of the world.
- To continue settling new regions by migrating westward over the Appalachian mountains.



#### BRITISH INTERESTS



- To stop further migration over the Appalachian mountains.
- To tax the colonists in order to raise money to pay for their defense.
- To control colonial trade.

### REVOLUTIONARY WAR 1775–1783

The colonies rebel and achieve independence.

**U.S.A.**

The newly formed United States of America creates a new system of government, with a constitution and a bill of rights.

### TERMS & NAMES

For each term or name below, write a sentence explaining its significance.

- |                                |                              |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Stamp Act                   | 6. Articles of Confederation |
| 2. Thomas Jefferson            | 7. checks and balances       |
| 3. Declaration of Independence | 8. Antifederalists           |
| 4. Valley Forge                | 9. cabinet                   |
| 5. Treaty of Paris             | 10. Democratic-Republican    |

### MAIN IDEAS

Use your notes and the information in the chapter to answer the following questions.

#### Colonial Resistance and Rebellion (pages 46–53)

- How did the first Continental Congress prepare the way for an armed uprising against Britain?
- Why did Jefferson eliminate criticism of the slave trade from the Declaration of Independence?

#### The War for Independence (pages 58–63)

- Why did so many colonists remain loyal to Britain during the Revolutionary War?
- How did the American victory at Saratoga affect the course of the war?

#### Confederation and the Constitution (pages 66–71)

- What were some of the problems with the kind of government set up by the Articles of Confederation?
- What was the Great Compromise?

#### Launching the New Nation (pages 74–79)

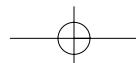
- What events after 1789 helped to unify the nation?
- What issues led to the development of a two-party system?

### CRITICAL THINKING

- USING YOUR NOTES** In a chart like the one below, show the ideological differences between the two political groups.

Federalists	Antifederalists

- DEVELOPING HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE** In what ways did regional interests assert themselves after the creation of the United States?
- EVALUATING** In your view, which compromise during the Constitutional Convention was more important, the Great Compromise or the Three-Fifths Compromise? Explain your choice.



## Standardized Test Practice

**Use the cartoon and your knowledge of U.S. history to answer question 1.**



1. This British cartoon was published during the winter of 1775–1776. In it, King George III and his ministers are shown killing the goose that laid the golden egg. The cartoon is criticizing —
- the killing of British soldiers at Concord and Bunker Hill.
  - British response to the Olive Branch Petition.
  - John Locke's theory of natural rights.
  - Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*.

2. Both Shays's Rebellion and the Boston Tea Party were the result of anger over —
- religious intolerance.
  - the Boston Massacre.
  - taxes.
  - slavery.

**Use the information in the box and your knowledge of U.S. history to answer question 3.**

- Declaration of Independence
- Battles of Lexington and Concord
- Second Continental Congress

3. Which of the following lists the events in chronological order from first to last?
- Declaration of Independence, Battles of Lexington and Concord, Second Continental Congress
  - Battles of Lexington and Concord, Second Continental Congress, Declaration of Independence
  - Second Continental Congress, Battles of Lexington and Concord, Declaration of Independence
  - Second Continental Congress, Declaration of Independence, Battles of Lexington and Concord

**ADDITIONAL TEST PRACTICE, pages S1–S33.**



TEST PRACTICE

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## ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. **INTERACT WITH HISTORY** Recall your discussion of the question on page 45:

### How much power should the national government have?

Imagine that it is 1787. You have been present at a gathering of your friends who have discussed at length their ideas, concerns, and hopes for the new constitution being written in Philadelphia. Write a journal entry in which you try to record what you heard. Mention some of the conflicts being discussed at the Continental Congress, noting the criticisms as well as the support for the federal government proposed by the Constitution.

2. **VIDEO** **LEARNING FROM MEDIA** View the *American Stories* video, "Patriot Father, Loyalist Son." Discuss the following questions in a small group; then do the activity.

- What political views and concerns did Benjamin Franklin originally share with his son William?
- How did certain events in the American colonies' struggle for independence contribute to the conflict between Benjamin and William Franklin?

**Cooperative Learning Activity** Both Benjamin and William Franklin had strong opinions about loyalty and patriotism. In your opinion, what makes someone a patriot? Using books, magazines, and newspapers, make a list of people you consider to be patriots. List their names as well as the reasons why you chose them on a chart in your classroom.